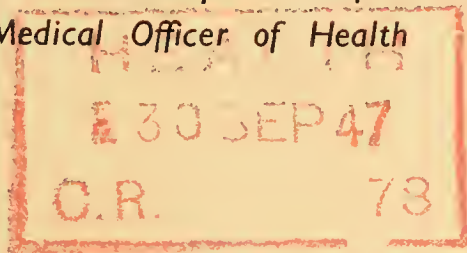


LIBRARY

With the Compliments of the
Medical Officer of Health



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
HEALTH of GOOLE
FOR THE YEAR
1946.

GOOLE
JNO. FAWBERT & Co., LTD., CARLISLE STREET,
1947.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29540185>

*With the Compliments of the
Medical Officer of Health*



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
HEALTH of GOOLE
FOR THE YEAR
1946.

GOOLE
JNO. FAWBERT & CO., LTD., CARLISLE STREET,
1947.

BOROUGH COUNCIL OF GOOLE

* * *

Public Health Officers

* * *

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH - A. M. ERSKINE, M.D., D.P.H.
Deputy Port Medical Officer of Health, Medical Superintendent
of the Isolation Hospitals, Maternity Home and Child Welfare
Centres.

CONSULTING OBSTETRICIAN - H. AGAR, F.R.C.S.

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR - R. O. BLACK.
Certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Sanitary
Inspector, Meat and Smoke Inspector. The Sanitary Inspector
is also the Shops, Petroleum and Housing Inspector.

ADDITIONAL SANITARY INSPECTOR - C. H. NORTHING.

| | | |
|-----------------|---|---|
| HEALTH VISITORS | } | - - - E. A. BARLOW. State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife. |
| | | - - - M. HARGREAVES. State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife. Health Visitor's Certificate. |

CLERK (On Active Service) - K. WILLIAMS.

CLERK - M. PATTISON.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL MATRON - D. M. REED.
State Registered Fever Nurse.

MATERNITY HOME MATRON - E. W. FOXCROFT.
State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife.

DEPUTY MATRON - D. WEBSTER.
State Certified Midwife.

FOREWORD.

My first Annual Report was presented for the year 1902 and I resigned my position as Medical Officer of Health in November 1946.

In 1902 the birth rate was 33.6 per thousand of the population of 16,723 and the death rate 18.8. The Infantile Mortality rate was 188 per thousand births. There were 217 notifications of diphtheria with 17 deaths, and 11 deaths from measles. 14 cases of typhoid were notified with 2 deaths, and 4 cases of puerperal fever were notified with 3 deaths. Small-pox became epidemic at the end of the year. There were 31 deaths from Pneumonia and 10 from Summer Diarrhoea.

It is of interest to recall that on my recommendation the Council adopted the voluntary notification of Tuberculosis, being one of the first public authorities to take this course which became compulsory in 1912.

The staff of the Health Department consisted of the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector only.

Contrast these figures with those for 1946. Population 18,630; Birth Rate 20.7; Death Rate 10.62; Infantile Mortality Rate 33.6. There were 5 deaths from Pneumonia but an absence of cases of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Puerperal Fever, and Typhoid.

These figures constitute a statistical record for the town.

In 1902, particularly in the centre of the town, cellar kitchens were common and constituted the living room of the family. There were rows of back-to-back houses and dwellinghouses built in yards, back streets were unpaved and Goole was practically on the "conservancy system" nearly all the houses being provided with either wooden boxes or privy middens for the reception of domestic refuse and human excreta. There were only 400 W.Cs. but 2,675 box closets and privies. Under these existing conditions it was not surprising that we had to deal with frequent epidemics of disease; e.g. in 1904 the infantile mortality rate was 266, being more than a quarter of the babies born during the year, 57 deaths from diarrhoea and 45 from measles and there were 23 cases of small-pox. The death rate was 22.4.

In a recent book by an F.R.I.B.A. Goole is described as a "rather squalid inland Port on the Plain of York."

It is to be hoped that the town is not to be judged by its architecture (this applies to most industrial towns in the North) to which the term "deplorable" has been applied but we do claim that it is progressive and for its size offers considerable amenities to its inhabitants.

Practically all the back-to-back houses and yards and pail closets have been abolished and the back lanes made up.

The town is on the water carriage system and there is a deep level sewerage scheme in operation. We have abundant pure water which is supplied direct to all houses.

There are three public parks in different parts of the town. The town possesses an Isolation Hospital, Surgical Hospital, Maternity Home, Welfare Clinics, Public Abattoir, Public Baths, and more important still Housing Schemes on the outskirts of the town.

The Public Health Staff now consists of the Medical Officer of Health, a Senior Sanitary Inspector, with two assistants, clerk, two Health Visitors and clerk for the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. The first Health Visitor was appointed in 1912 and the health centre opened in 1913.

A. M. ERSKINE.

The Health of Goole during 1946.

Section A.

—o—

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres) 1,267.

Rateable Value £98,617. Product of a Penny Rate £375.

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

Population 18,630.

An increase of 850 over the previous year.

Births.

| | M. | F. | Total. |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|--------|
| Live births | 210 | 176 | 386 |
| Legitimate | 205 | 163 | 368 |
| Illegitimate | 5 | 13 | 18 |

The total births registered in 1946 were 386 compared with 320 in 1945. In 1938, there were 325; in 1939, 311; in 1940, 294; in 1941, 302; in 1942, 333; in 1943, 363; in 1944, 364.

The birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population was 20.7 compared with 18 during the previous year.

The number of illegitimate births was 18, compared with 26, in 1945. In 1938 this number was 12; in 1939, 12; in 1940, 11; in 1941, 24; in 1942, 24; in 1943, 26; in 1944, 33; in 1945, 25.

Still Births.

| | M. | F. | Total. |
|------------------------------|----|----|--------|
| Legitimate | 8 | 5 | 13 |
| Illegitimate | 0 | 0 | 0 |

The total number of Still Births was 13, which gives a rate of 0.69 per 1,000 civilian population. In 1938 there were 12 still births; in 1939, 12; in 1940, 10; in 1941, 13; in 1942, 12; in 1943, 12; in 1944, 16; in 1945, 15.

Marriages.

There were 226 marriages during the year, giving a rate of 24.2, compared with 239, rate 26.8 in 1945; in 1940 the rate was 24.4; in 1941, 21; in 1942, 20.4; in 1943, 16.6; in 1944, 17.8.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths was 198; 103 males and 95 females. which gives a crude death rate of 10.62 per 1,000 of the civilian population.

These figures compare with 214 and a rate of 12 in 1945.

The death rate for England and Wales was 11.5.

In 1938 there were 195 deaths giving a rate of 10.65
 In 1939 there were 237 deaths giving a rate of 13.
 In 1940 there were 234 deaths giving a rate of 13.5
 In 1941 there were 268 deaths giving a rate of 14.6
 In 1942 there were 241 deaths giving a rate of 13.2
 In 1943 there were 250 deaths giving a rate of 14.3
 In 1944 there were 234 deaths giving a rate of 13.3
 In 1945 there were 214 deaths giving a rate of 12.

As in 1945 the reduced number of deaths was in Males (20)—9 fewer from cancer and 6 less from heart disease.

Since my first Report in 1902 the death rate has been reduced by nearly fifty per cent.

Maternal Mortality.

Goole continues to hold its favourable position amongst the Maternity and Child Welfare Authorities of the West Riding. There was no death from puerperal and post abortive sepsis and only one from other maternal causes (a) Acute Liver Necrosis (b) Toxaemia of Pregnancy), which gives a total death rate of 2.5 per 1,000 Total Births. (Live and Still) England and Wales. 1.43.

Infantile Mortality.

The deaths of infants under one year was 13, 8 males and 5 females, which gives a death rate of all infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births of 33.6 compared with 26, rate 81.25 during 1945.

This outstanding record affords me considerable satisfaction on relinquishing my official position, especially when I recall that during the first year of my administration the death rate of children under one year of age was 188 per 1,000 births.

There were 2 deaths of illegitimate children.

Principal cause of death in age group.

| | Under 1 week | 1 to 2 weeks | 2 to 3 weeks | 3 to 4 weeks | 1 to 3 months | 3 to 6 months | 6 to 9. months | 9 to 12 months | TOTALS |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------|
| Syphilis | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Premature Birth | 6 | | | | | | | | 6 |
| Pneumonia | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Congenital M. Birth inf. and infant dis. | 5 | | | | | | | | 5 |
| | 11 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 13 |

The death rate for England and Wales was 43.

Infantile Mortality Rate in five year periods.

| | | | |
|------|---|------|------|
| 1916 | — | 1920 | 89.3 |
| 1921 | — | 1925 | 92.3 |
| 1926 | — | 1930 | 69 |
| 1931 | — | 1935 | 68.2 |
| 1936 | — | 1940 | 56.2 |
| 1941 | — | 1945 | 64.5 |

| | | |
|---|-----------------|--------------|
| Deaths from Measles | (all ages) | 0 |
| Deaths from Cancer | (all ages) | 24 rate 1.29 |
| Deaths from Whooping Cough | (all ages) | 0 |
| Deaths from Diarrhoea | (under 2 years) | 0 |
| Heart and Circulatory disease death rate 3.97 | | |

Cause of Death.

| | | | | Males. | Females. |
|---|-----|-----|-----|--------|----------|
| All Causes | ... | ... | ... | 103 | 95 |
| Typhoid | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 |
| Cerebro Spinal Fever | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 |
| Scarlet Fever | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 |
| Whooping Cough | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 |
| Diphtheria | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 |
| Respiratory Tuberculosis | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 |
| Other forms of Tuberculosis | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 0 |
| Syphilitic disease | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 0 |
| Influenza | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 2 |
| Measles | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 |
| Cancer | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 14 |
| Diabetes | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 |
| Intra-Cranial Vascular lesions | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 4 |
| Heart Disease | ... | ... | ... | 33 | 35 |
| Other diseases of circulatory system... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 1 |
| Bronchitis | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 4 |
| Pneumonia | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 |
| Other respiratory diseases | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 0 |
| Ulcer of stomach | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 |
| Diarrhoea (under 2 years) | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 |
| Appendicitis | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0 |
| Other digestive diseases | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 |
| Nephritis | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Puerperal Sepsis | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 |
| Other Maternal Causes | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 1 |
| Premature Birth | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 1 |
| Congenital Malformation, birth inj. and infant dis. | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 |
| Road Traffic Accidents | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 1 |
| Other Violent Causes | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 |
| All other Causes | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 14 |

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

—0—

RICHARDSON & JAFFE,
VICTORIA CHAMBERS,
VICTORIA SQUARE,
BRADFORD.

July 10th, 1946.

BACTERIOLOGICAL REPORT UPON A SAMPLE OF WATER

submitted by A. F. Yates, Esq., Goole.

Tap in Laboratory, Gas Works. Taken 4th July, 1946. 11.30 a.m.
 Number of organisms per lcc. after 3 days @ 20 — 22°C 12.
 Number of organisms per lcc. after 2 days @ 37°C less than 1.
 Bacillus Coli. Aerogenes, No. per 100 ccs. less than 1.
 This is a Class 1 water.

(Signed) RICHARDSON & JAFFE.

—0—

ANALYTICAL REPORT UPON A SAMPLE OF WATER

submitted by A. F. Yates, Esq., Goole.

Tap in Laboratory, Gas Works, Taken July 3rd, 1946. 11-30 a.m.
 Parts per 100,000

| | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Total Solids | ... | ... | ... | 32.0 |
| Chlorine | ... | ... | ... | 2.0 |
| Nitrites | ... | ... | ... | None. |
| Nitrates | ... | ... | ... | .92 |
| Free Ammonia | ... | ... | ... | .002 |
| Albuminoid Ammonia | ... | ... | ... | .002 |
| Metals | ... | ... | ... | None |
| Total Hardness | ... | ... | ... | 15.6 |
| Permanent Hardness | ... | ... | ... | 8.8 |
| Temporary Hardness | ... | ... | ... | 6.8 |
| | | | pH. | 7.6 |

The chemical data are satisfactory.

(Signed) RICHARDSON & JAFFE.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT 1946.

Visits of Inspection.

Food.

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Public Slaughterhouse | ... | ... | ... | 126 |
| Horse Slaughterhouse | ... | ... | ... | 237 |
| Meat Shops and Preparation Rooms | ... | ... | ... | 49 |
| Bakehouses | ... | ... | ... | 45 |
| Provision Shops | ... | ... | ... | 39 |
| Markets, Stalls and Hawkers Vehicles | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| Fried Fish Shops | ... | ... | ... | 31 |
| Ice-cream Factories, Stalls and Vehicles | ... | ... | ... | 23 |
| Hotel, Cafe and School Kitchens | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| Licenced Premises and Eating Houses | ... | ... | ... | 18 |
| Other Premises in which food is stored, prepared or sold | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Food Samples for analysis (ice-cream) | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Food Samples for bacteriological examination (ice-cream) | ... | ... | ... | 4 |

Milk.

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Dairies | ... | ... | ... | 34 |
| Cowsheds | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| Milk Shops | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| Milk Samples for bacteriological examination | ... | ... | ... | 277 |
| Milk Samples for chemical analysis | ... | ... | ... | 41 |

Water

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Samples of drinking water for bacteriological examination | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
|---|-----|-----|-----|----|

Housing.

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Investigating suspected overcrowding | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Housing Inspections. Consolidated Regulations | ... | ... | ... | 325 |
| Structural defects or disrepair | ... | ... | ... | 217 |
| Sanitary defects or nuisances | ... | ... | ... | 847 |
| Tents, vans, sheds and similar dwellings | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Houses let in lodgings or tenements | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Verifying Housing Applications | ... | ... | ... | 479 |
| Inspection of Council Houses | ... | ... | ... | 504 |

Infectious Diseases, Verminous Premises etc.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Investigating infectious diseases | ... | ... | ... | 68 |
| Supervising disinfections | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Verminous premises | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Supervising disinfestations | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Scabies | ... | ... | ... | 6 |

Shops.

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|----|
| For the purpose of the Health and Comfort of the employees | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|----|

Factories.

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Where motive power is used | ... | ... | ... | 48 |
| Where motive power is not used | ... | ... | ... | 39 |

Rodents etc.

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Rat infestations investigated (including follow-up visits) | ... | ... | ... | 174 |
| Mice infestations investigated (including follow-up visits) | ... | ... | ... | 28 |
| Beetle infestations investigated | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| Visits for the purpose of the rodent survey | ... | ... | ... | 214 |
| Visits for the purpose of baiting sewer manholes | ... | ... | ... | 519 |

Miscellaneous Inspections.

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Common Courts, Yards, passages etc. | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| Common Lodging Houses | ... | ... | ... | 79 |
| Hairdressing Saloons | ... | ... | ... | 24 |
| Offices | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Petroleum Stores | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Schools | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| Public Conveniences | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Smoke Observations | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Stables or Manure Pits | ... | ... | ... | 47 |
| Billets | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Nuisance from Rabbits | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Dangerous Buildings | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Samples of Public Bath Water for bacteriological examination | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Unclassified Visits | ... | ... | ... | 576 |

Complaints, Notices etc.

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Formal Complaints received | ... | ... | ... | 310 |
| Informal Notices served | ... | ... | ... | 1132 |
| Informal Notices complied | ... | ... | ... | 1142 |
| Statutory Notices served | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Statutory Notices complied | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Revisits to premises where notices are in force | ... | ... | ... | 2860 |
| Visits where remedial works are in progress | ... | ... | ... | 713 |
| Interviews with owners or agents | ... | ... | ... | 46 |
| Interviews with occupiers | ... | ... | ... | 76 |
| Interviews with contractors | ... | ... | ... | 31 |

1946.

Complaints received, notices served and complied with :—

| | | |
|---|--|------|
| Notices outstanding on the 1st January, 1946 :— | | |
| Informal | | 167 |
| Formal | | 6 |
| Notices served during 1946 :— | | |
| Informal | | 1132 |
| Formal | | 36 |
| Notices complied with during 1946 :— | | |
| Informal | | 1142 |
| Formal | | 4 |
| Notices outstanding at 1st January, 1947 :— | | |
| Informal | | 157 |
| Formal | | 38 |

Report of Food Condemned.**Public Slaughterhouse****Tuberculosis:—**

| | | Beasts | Calves | Pigs |
|---------------------------------|-----|---------|--------|--------|
| Full carcasses including offals | ... | 62 | 7 | 4 |
| Hindquarters | ... | 4 | | |
| Forequarters | ... | 3 | | |
| Parts of carcasses | ... | 621lbs. | | 20lbs. |
| Heads including tongues | ... | 86 | | 6 |
| Lungs, pairs | ... | 431 | 1 | 29 |
| Hearts | ... | 39 | 1 | 29 |
| Livers | ... | 108 | 1 | 29 |
| Mesenteries | ... | 26 | | 6 |
| Intestines | ... | 26 | | 6 |
| Stomachs | ... | 62 | | 6 |

| | | | |
|------------|-----|-----|----|
| Spleens | ... | ... | 94 |
| Diaphragms | ... | ... | 92 |
| Udders | ... | ... | 69 |
| Tails | ... | ... | 25 |

Other Conditions.

Full carcasses including offals

| | | Beasts | Calves | Pigs | Sheep |
|--------------------------------|-----|--------|--------|------|-------|
| Bruising, general and severe | ... | | 1 | | |
| Dropsy, general | ... | 8 | | | 35 |
| Emaciation, general | ... | | | | 12 |
| Fever, acute | ... | | | 2 | |
| Mammitis, acute septic | ... | 2 | | | |
| Metritis, acute septic | ... | 2 | | | |
| Uraemia, odour | ... | 1 | 2 | | |
| Pericarditis, septic | ... | 2 | 1 | | |
| Pneumonia, gangrenous | ... | | | 2 | |
| Pyæmia, joint ill | ... | | 4 | | |
| Rickets with malnutrition | ... | | | 3 | |
| Septicaemia | ... | 1 | | 2 | |
| Tumours or abscesses, multiple | ... | 1 | | 1 | |

Part carcasses and offals.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| Moribund | ... | ... | 1 | | 1 | 2 |
| Bruising, localised, weight | ... | ... | 602lbs. | 25lbs. | 10lbs. | 11lbs. |
| Livers, abscesses | ... | ... | 99 | | | |
| Livers, flukes | ... | ... | 35 | | | 17 |
| Part livers, flukes | ... | ... | 308 | | | |
| Heads, actinomycesis | ... | ... | 1 | | | |
| Tongues | ... | ... | 3 | | | |
| Bone Taint | ... | ... | 493lbs. | | | |
| Abscesses | ... | ... | 25lbs. | | | |

Articles of Food surrendered by Private Traders :—

18 Tins of Fruit. 159 Tins of Milk. 48 Tins Meat. 690lbs. Tinned Meat. 17 Tins of Soup. 128 Tins of Vegetables. 132 Tins of Fish. 5 Tins of Syrup. 9 Containers of Pickles. 27 Containers of Jam. 1 Container of Gravy Salt. 1 Container of Vinegar. 38½lbs. Cheese. 68lbs. Bacon. 52 Eggs. 6lbs. Flour. 2½lbs. Sugar. 36 Fishcakes. 2ozs. Lard. 2lbs. 10ozs. Butter 24 stns. Fish. 193lbs. Oatmeal. 1½lbs. Tea. 56lbs. Sweets. 30lbs. Tomatoes. 8 Bottles of Sauce. 26lbs. Sausage. 2lbs. Coffee. 70½lbs. Dates. 1 Tinned Pudding. 8lbs. Semolina. ½lb. Suet. 1 Meat Extract. ½lb. Cocoa. 2 pkts. of Creamola. 1½lbs. Margarine. 6lbs. Figs. 21 Meat Pies.

Total Amount of Meat and Offal condemned :—

| | |
|-------|--------------------------------|
| Meat | 17 tons 19 cwts. 0 qrs. 3 lbs. |
| Offal | 9 tons 15 cwts. 2 qtrs. 19lbs. |

MILK SAMPLING.

During the year samples of milk have been taken weekly under the same conditions as the milk is supplied to consumers and the samples have been sent to the County Laboratory where they have been submitted to the Phosphatase, Methylene Blue Reduction and Biological Tests.

The Bacteriologist's reports upon the samples submitted to him were as follows :—

Pasteurised Milk processed and retailed by the
Goole Co-operative Society Ltd., Centenary Road, Goole.

| | |
|---|----|
| Number of Samples which satisfied the Phosphatase Test | 40 |
| Number of Samples which failed to satisfy the Phosphatase Test | 4 |
| Number of Samples which satisfied the Methylene Blue Reduction Test | 43 |
| Number of Samples which failed to satisfy the Methylene B.R. Test | 1 |

Pasteurised Milk processed and distributed by
Messrs. J. E. and E. Oates, Ltd., Thorne, Yorks.

| | |
|---|----|
| Number of Samples which satisfied the Phosphatase Test | 39 |
| Number of Samples which failed to satisfy the Phosphatase Test | 1 |
| Number of Samples which satisfied the Methylene Blue Reduction Test | 29 |
| Number of Samples which failed to satisfy the Methylene B.R. Test | 7 |

Pasteurised Milk processed and distributed by
Northern Dairies (West Riding) Ltd. — subsidiary to Messrs. J. E. and
E. Oates.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of Samples which satisfied the Phosphatase Test | 3 |
| Number of Samples which failed to satisfy the Phosphatase Test | 0 |
| Number of Samples which satisfied the Methylene Blue Reduction Test | 3 |
| Number of Samples which failed to satisfy the Methylene B.R. Test | 0 |

Sterilised Milk processed and distributed wholesale by
P.C.S. Milk Co., Wheatley Hills, Doncaster.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of Samples which satisfied the Phosphatase Test | 4 |
| Number of Samples which failed to satisfy the Phosphatase Test | 0 |
| Number of Samples which satisfied the Methylene Blue Reduction Test | 3 |
| Number of Samples which failed to satisfy the Methylene B.R. Test | 1 |

Heat-treated Milk processed and distributed
wholesale and retail by Riley's Dairies, Ltd., Hull.

| | |
|---|----|
| Number of Samples which satisfied the Phosphatase Test | 35 |
| Number of Samples which failed to satisfy the Phosphatase Test | 4 |
| Number of Samples which satisfied the Methylene Blue Reduction Test | 30 |
| Number of Samples which failed to satisfy the Methylene B.R. Test | 6 |

Raw Milks.

| | |
|---|---|
| Satisfied the Methylene Blue Reduction Test | 9 |
| Failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue Reduction Test | 9 |

About 95% of the liquid milk consumed in the town is heat-treated.

Before the outbreak of war in 1939 it was the usual procedure at the County Laboratory to subject each sample of milk to the biological test but owing to the shortage of guinea pigs this cannot now be done and the biological test is only made with heat-treated milks or where it is specially asked for. During the year 24 samples were tested biologically. 24 samples proved negative and no samples positive.

Chemical Analysis of Milk.

41 Samples of milk were submitted to the Public Analyst.

39 Samples were genuine. Two Samples were adulterated with added water. The vendor was prosecuted and fined £5.

Scabies and other Verminous Conditions.

In January there were six cases and in February one case of scabies notified by the School Medical Officer. The cases were treated with Benzyl Benzoate at the Child Welfare Centre and soon yielded to the treatment. Since then no other notifications have been received.

Tents, Vans, Sheds and Similar Dwellings.

There is one living van permanently situated in Trent Street. It has been there for two years and is subject to an annual licence, subject to the conditions printed on Page 17, Annual Report 1945. The conditions are satisfactory. We have a number of itinerant gipsies who stay in the grass lanes for a few days and then move on. We also have travelling showmen who stay for longer periods. No nuisance of any kind has been experienced.

Destruction of Rats and Mice.

Contrary to what one would expect in a port of this size, very little trouble is experienced in the built-up area of the town from rodents. This has been our experience over a good many years but despite our assurances the officials of the Rodent Division of the Ministry of Food were very anxious that a survey should be made of the whole town in an attempt to ascertain the degree and disposition of infestation, and to satisfy ourselves and convince the Ministry officials the following steps were taken :—

In April a test was made to ascertain the degree of rat infestation in the town sewers by baiting 10% of the sewer manholes. Each of the selected manholes, which served either a junction or a top-end, was baited once with damp sausage rusk and visited on the following day to check the amount of bait taken. I give the following tabular statement of the results :—

| District | Amount of bait taken in each manhole | | | | | Total |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------|-------|
| | No take | Small take | Good take | Complete take | Manhole flooded | |
| West Ward | 13 | 5 | | | | 18 |
| North Ward | 13 | 4 | 1 | | 1 | 19 |
| North East Ward | 20 | | | | | 20 |
| Central Ward | 1 | 3 | | 4 | | 8 |
| East Ward | 13 | 4 | | | 1 | 18 |
| South Ward | 22 | | | | | 22 |
| Totals | 82 | 16 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 105 |

Because of the small proportion of manholes where 'takes' were registered, the Council decided to take no further action regarding the treatment of sewers. During May the whole of the time of three inspectors was devoted to making a survey of the Borough to discover rat infestations. Inspections were made at all premises where food is stored, prepared or sold, at all other premises where rat infestations were likely to occur, and all premises where previous trouble has been experienced with rats, with the following results :—

Central Ward.

Slight evidence was found in the stables and pig styes in the yard off Mariners Street. Cats and dogs are kept here and the infestation seems to be under control. The following premises were found to be infested in greater or lesser degree with mice :— The Public Benefit Boot Co., Liptons, Ltd., Freeman, Hardy and Willis, Hackforths, Ltd.

The manager of each of these premises was supplied with Zinc Phosphide, advised how to use it with sugar meal and since this was done no further trouble has been experienced. The premises of Messrs. Marks and Spencer were also infested with mice but the firm has engaged the services of the British Ratin Co. Slight evidence of rats was found in disused cellars in the yard off Church Street and the owner is going to make certain structural alterations which it is hoped will cure the trouble. A minor infestation, probably a single rat was found at Messrs. Jackson & Dixon, Aire Street and was treated with Zinc Phosphide. Only very slight evidences were found in the vicinity of Mr. Mobb's stables and the adjacent conglomeration of buildings used for various purposes in North Street. A fair infestation was found in the Malkiln and Messrs. Glossop & Bulay have engaged the services of the British Ratin Co. and have undertaken to carry out any rat proofing needed, to the satisfaction of the department. A minor infestation was found in the stable in Mrs. Morton's scrap yard and was treated with Zinc Phosphide. Evidence was found in and about the Horse Slaughterhouse and the adjacent stables occupied by Mr. Bennett. Evidence was also found in the block of premises in Bridge Street from Mr. Grindley's to the Cape of Good Hope. We have co-operated with the rodent operatives of the W.A.E.C., who have been engaged to treat the Cape of Good Hope, in the treatment of the whole of this block. Messrs. Dimberline & Dunderdale state that they have intermittent trouble. There are disused cellars under these premises without means of access. Messrs. Badex, Ltd., Barge Dock Side complain of a minor infestation in the roof, probably ship rats.

South Ward.

Minor infestations were found in the following premises but are apparently under control:— The Goole Shipbuilding & Repairing Co., Ltd. and house premises at the rear of Field House Villas. Minor infestations were found at the following agricultural premises:— Manor Farm, Field House Farm, Bridge Foot Farm and a corn stack near Wroot's field allotments, and also in the dykes in this neighbourhood. The infestations at the farms were stated to be under control but all infestations on agricultural land or properties will be reported to the Pests Officer of the W.A.E.C.

East Ward.

Only the slightest of evidence was found at the Hook Road refuse tip. Minor infestations in gardens in Fountayne Street and Riversdale Drive were treated with Zinc Phosphide, apparently successfully.

North and North East Wards.

An infestation exists at Mesrs. Timms and is being treated by the British Ratin Co., Ltd. In urban premises only very minor instances were recorded, and these were generally of so vague a character as not to be regarded as infestations. The greatest degree of infestation was found in the agricultural land on the North, North East and West of the Borough, more especially in the open field drains on both sides of Western Road as detailed:—

Mr. Garrett's—rat holes on the West side of the fence and the side of the cycle shed and greenhouse. One hole beside the sink waste gully at the front. Mr. Garrett was supplied with Red Squill and advised as to its use and his premises were successfully cleared. North side of road from first to second field gates—only one hole. North side

of road from second field gate to Mr. Fred Pearson's—a little evidence at the outfall of drain along side Mr. Pearson's. Mr. Pearson was also supplied with poison and advised how to use it. Shallow grip between the flat topped houses and the four semi-detached houses. Old evidence at the outlet of the drain. Red beet pie to the North and West of the four semi-detached houses and just South of the Accommodation Road—fair evidence. Heaps of straw and manure between the flat topped houses and the four semi-detached houses—a little evidence. Nab Lane dyke starting at Woodland Avenue—a fair amount of evidence in the vicinity of the straw stack. From the stack to Mr. Barnard's stable—a good infestation on the North side. Mr. Barnard's stable and the land and dyke adjacent are all badly infested. Nab Lane dyke from Mr. Barnard's stable to the next stable—a fair infestation over the whole length and a heavy infestation in parts. Old stable directly North of Mrs. Temple's and the adjacent dyke and the vicinity of the straw stacks—many burrows. Nab Lane dyke from the stable up to the red beet pie—badly infested. Dyke on the East side of the four semi-detached houses and running North from opposite Mrs. Temple's to Nab Lane—some slight evidence. Dyke East of Mrs. Temple's and running North to Nab Lane, also the pile of rubbish at the North end and also around the gate at the South end—a fair amount of evidence. Waste lane between allotments on the North side of Western Road—no evidence but should be fired to reduce the cover. Allotments—some slight evidence. Slade drain from the East side of Mrs. Temple's proceeding West to the drain on the East side of Mr. Garrett's—a fair evidence of both rats and voles. Second drain East of Mr. Garrett's from Western Road to Slade drain—badly infested. Third drain East of Mr. Garrett's and first West of Mrs. Temple's from Western Road to Slade drain—badly infested. Drain running parallel to but North of Slade drain between second and third drain East of Mr. Garrett's—some slight evidence. Drain from the West side of Mrs. Temple's to Slade drain—some little evidence. Drain running West to East from the above drain but North of Slade drain, then turning North to Western Road—a little evidence. Drain marking the North boundary of West Park and running from here in an easterly direction to the drain East of Mr. Garrett's—badly infested. Drain from Mr. Plewes to Airmyn Road—a little evidence but chiefly voles. Drain marking the South boundary of West Park—a little evidence. Dyke on South side of Mount Pleasant Crossing running West, turning South to Hook drain—a little evidence. Dyke on North side of Mount Pleasant Crossing, beside glass houses and pig styes—well infested. Hook drain from Railway culvert to Borough boundary—a little evidence in most places, fair evidence beside Colonel's Walk.

West Ward.

A fairly heavy infestation was found at the Dunhill Road Highways Depot. Minor infestations were also found at two premises in Boothferry Road, Corporation property in Kent Road and at Potter Grange Farm. A minor infestation by mice was found at Mr. Beaumont's in Boothferry Road. These were all treated by the Department. 23 dead rats were found at the Depot after treatment and this was considered satisfactory. The other treatments were also satisfactory. Poison and advice was given in respect of the mice infestation.

NOTE :—All infestations on agricultural land or premises were reported to the W.A.E.C.

It will be seen that, apart from the agricultural area, the degree of infestation in the town is very small and the Council therefore decided not to appoint a full-time rat operative, which the Ministry had suggested as necessary and desirable.

During July complaints were received from residents in the Spencer Street area of the presence of rats. Inspections proved the existence of minor infestations of the drains and sewers and it can be assumed that the rats had access to the drains and from there to the sewers by means of some open connections in the inspection chambers which had been made at the time of the closet conversions for the purpose of picking up the sink waste gulleys at some future date. Test baits were laid in the manholes and inspection chambers and 'takes' were made. As the result of further investigations it was decided to treat the whole of the area, comprising Milton, Byron, Gray, Spencer, Tennyson Streets and a portion of Bk. Weatherill Street by 'block' control. Pre-baiting took place on three consecutive days, the number of baits laid was 189, and 66 poison baits were laid on the fourth day, the last being damp sausage rusk and zinc phosphide. With this type of infestation it is difficult to estimate the 'kill', deduction being only possible from the amount of poison taken. Having regard to this I feel that the results were satisfactory and repaid the time and trouble involved.

Baiting and poisoning were also carried out at a flour mill, a horse slaughterhouse, a large block of stables with a fair amount of success. The treatment of the Council's refuse tip at Airmyn in the Goole Rural District is undertaken by the West Riding War Agricultural Executive Committee on an annual contract, but owing to the large amount of cover provided by the rank vegetation growing on the disused portions of the tip no accurate estimate of the results can be made, although the visible evidences of infestation have been considerably reduced. In October baiting and poisoning were carried out at the Highways Depot. Here again there is a large amount of cover provided by the rank vegetation and the dumps of materials, but the amount of poison taken was considerable and the rat population must have been greatly reduced.

In addition to the above mentioned infestations complaints were received of 20 minor infestations of rats and 9 infestations of mice. 23 of these complaints were substantiated on inspection, the premises were treated by the approved methods, structural defects were remedied and no recurrence of the infestation has taken place.

Sanitary Conveniences in Licensed Premises.

In June an inspection was made of the sanitary conveniences in all licensed premises in the Borough. The conveniences in the following premises were adequate, well arranged and kept in a good sanitary condition :—

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Station Hotel | Boothferry Road |
| North Eastern Hotel | do. |
| Railway Tavern | do. |
| Sydney Hotel | Aire Street |
| Mackintosh Arms | do. |
| Royal Hotel | do. |
| Lowther Hotel | do. |
| Crown Inn | Ouse Street |
| Burlington Hotel | Burlington Crescent |
| Victoria Hotel | Hook Road |
| Cape of Good Hope Inn | Bridge Street |
| Railway Hotel | Albert Street |
| Wheatsheaf Hotel | do. |
| Vermuyden Hotel | Bridge Street |
| New Bridge Hotel | Swinefleet Road |
| Marshland Hotel | do. |

The conveniences in the following premises were either inadequate, badly arranged or of an obsolete and insanitary pattern :—

| | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Buchanan Hotel | Weatherill Street |
| George IV Hotel | Boothferry Road |
| Steam Packet Inn | George Street |
| Dock Tavern | South Street |
| Mariners Arms | South Street |

The defects found were notified to the owners and the licensing justices. In every case plans have been submitted and approved for works which will remedy the existing defects but because of the difficulties of obtaining labour and materials the work has not yet been started.

In June I made the following report to the Health and Sanitation Committee.

The Horse Slaughterhouse is owned by Mr. Prosper de Mulder of Bentley Ings, Doncaster, and was acquired by him from the executors of the late Mr. Albert Wilson about ten years ago, and since that time he has carried on the business of a horse slaughterer which had been carried on by Mr. Wilson for many years. The slaughterhouse is licensed annually under Section 57 of the Food and Drugs Act 1938, but only for the slaughter of horses. It is important to remember that all horses slaughtered in this slaughterhouse are intended for human consumption and that it is only when they are condemned as unfit for this that they are used for animal consumption. Before the war the greater part of the horseflesh was for export but during the war it has all been used as human food in this country, in one year there were over 2,400 horses dressed in this slaughterhouse for human food and at the present time more than twenty are being dressed each week.

At the time of the change over from Mr. Wilson to Mr. De Mulder I was not satisfied with the structural condition of the slaughterhouse, since then the war has intervened, several more years have elapsed and I consider it necessary that the Committee should take into consideration the structural and sanitary condition of the buildings and decide whether or not they are prepared to keep on renewing the annual licence with the buildings in their present condition.

The premises consist of (a) a large slaughtering hall where the actual slaughtering of the animals and the dressing of the carcasses takes place (b) a copper house where water was formerly heated but which is so dilapidated that it can no longer so be used (c) a hide store where the hides are salted in piles and removed by the hide merchants when several hundred have accumulated (d) various loose boxes where horses are kept while waiting slaughter (e) horse boxes let to a sub-tenant and in which working horses are stabled (f) a large open yard in which is stored in the corners thereof manure, bones, hoofs, guts etc. which are removed at intervals. The whole of the buildings, as most members will be aware, stand in a field well back from Albert Street. During Mr. Wilson's occupation of the premises he also owned a knacker yard situate in Jerry Lane in the Rural District to which all offal from the horse slaughterhouse was removed daily, but this knacker yard is now derelict and the offal treatment plant dismantled so that the slaughterhouse offal accumulates and cannot be removed with the speed and regularity desirable. The structural condition of the premises is as follows:—

Slaughtering Hall. Concrete floor with channels draining to a gully in the yard. Wall on one side brick, partly plastered, the other three sides wood planking. The bottom part of the walls is tarred, the upper part limewashed. Roof-tiled, not underdrawn. Natural light and ventilation good, artificial light by naphtha flares. Water supply—town water from a tap over a barrel.

Storeplace for tools, horsehair etc. Timber sides and roof, stone sett floor. Light and ventilation inadequate by small opening in side.

Copper House. Broken concrete floor. Brick walls, dilapidated slated roof.

Hide Store. Concrete floor, timber sides and roof. Floor slopes to yard and drains thereon.

Loose Boxes. Unjointed flag floors without means of drainage. Timber sides and roof. Natural light and ventilation adequate.

Stables. Timber sides, tiled and slated roofs, floors of unjointed stone setts, flags etc. with no means of drainage.

Yard. Partly stone setts, partly concrete, about half the total surface unpaved. Five drain gulleys.

Manure Pit. Immediately adjoining the slaughtering hall. Concrete floor. Brick walls, no coverings or doors. In warm weather swarming with flies.

Offal Pit. In the angle formed by the side of the hide store and the wall of the copper house. Stone sett floor, only half roofed. Only fifteen feet from the slaughtering hall and in warm weather swarming with flies and maggots.

Bone Pit. In the angle formed by the sides of the hide store and the small loose box. Stone sett floor, only half roofed. Breeding place for flies and maggots in warm weather.

The buildings are generally dilapidated, rat infested and the earth in the vicinity of the hide store and the end of the slaughtering hall is foul with the soakage of these places. So far as can be ascertained the drainage from the premises goes into Albert Street sewer but this may not be correct.

I am therefore of the opinion that the premises by reason of their construction and lack of proper amenities for dealing expeditiously with the hides, guts, bones and other offal, are no longer suitable for the trade of a horse slaughterer, more particularly the dressing of carcasses intended for human consumption. I am further of the opinion that the

premises cannot be rendered suitable without total reconstruction on modern sanitary lines with adequate provision for the lairage of horses awaiting slaughter, the hygienic storage of hides while in salt, the daily removal of all waste matters from the vicinity of the slaughterhouse and a proper cooling room for the dressed carcasses.

I recommended that Mr. De Mulder be informed that on the expiration of the existing licence which takes place on the 31st March, 1947, the Council will decline to issue further licences for these premises unless they are reconstructed on proper lines. This will give Mr. De Mulder a reasonable time in which to make plans for the reconstruction of the premises if he desires to do so, and to obtain the necessary building license. The Council accepted my recommendations and informed the owner accordingly.

Billeting and Evacuees.

The last remaining evacuee, a child of ten years, was adopted by the persons with whom she had been living for five years. This completes one of the most difficult and onerous duties ever placed upon the staff of a health department.

Slaughter of Animals Act 1933.

All animals slaughtered at the Public Abbatoir and the Horse Slaughterhouse are first stunned with a captive bolt pistol. Licenses were issued to 26 slaughtermen.

Petroleum Act 1928.

22 licences were issued and the total quantity of petrol authorised by license to be stored is 46,300 gallons. The license fees amounted to £15 5s. 0d. No contraventions of the requirements were found.

Bacteriological Examination of Drinking Water.

10 samples of drinking water from various sources in the town supplied from the Corporation Water Works at Pollington were submitted to the County Bacteriologist by this department for examination and in each case he reported that the samples were satisfactory according to the standards prescribed by the Ministry of Health.

Bacteriological and Chemical Examination of Water from the Public Swimming Bath.

9 samples of water from the Public Swimming Bath were submitted to the County Bacteriologist for examination with the following results :—

| Date of Sample. | May | May | June | June | July | Aug | Aug | Sept | Sept |
|-------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Inlet | Outlet | Inlet | Outlet | Inlet | Inlet | Outlet | Inlet | Outlet |
| Presumptive B. | | | | | | | | | |
| Coli in 100 ml. | | | | | | | | | |
| of water | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| p.H. value | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.6 |
| Parts per million | | | | | | | | | |
| of free chlorine | 0.8 | 0.6 | Nil | Nil | 0.5 | 0.2 | Nil | 0.6 | 0.5 |

NOTE :—The standards recommended by the Ministry of Health are :—

(a) p.H. value — 7.6 to 8.0

(b) Free chlorine — 0.2 to 0.5 parts per million parts of water.

Bacteriological and Chemical Examination of Drinking Water.

In addition to the samples submitted by the department the water engineer submits samples each month to Messrs. Richardson and Jaffe, Analytical Chemists, Bradford. The chemist reported the samples as Class 1 waters on 11 occasions and as Class 2 waters on 1 occasion. The chemical data were satisfactory on 4 occasions and not satisfactory on no occasion.

Chemical Analysis and Bacteriological Examination of Ice Cream.

Four samples of ice cream were submitted to the County Bacteriologist and in each case he reported that they were free from pathogenic organisms and faecal coli. Six samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis with the following results :—

| Sample No. | Total Solids | Fat |
|------------|--------------|------|
| 1 | 24.5 | 0.17 |
| 2 | 21.8 | 2.50 |
| 3 | 33.0 | 8.7 |
| 4 | 8.25 | 1.0 |
| 5 | — | 3.55 |
| 6 | — | 0.86 |

The vendors of the samples containing less than 2.5% of fat were cautioned and asked to make a product containing not less than this amount of fat.

Hook Drain.

I print below a report I made to the Council regarding the agricultural drain known as Hook Drain :—

“In my Reports for 1940 and for 1943 I drew the attention of the Committee to the unsatisfactory state of Hook Drain. As the members are aware this drain enters the Borough at Mount Pleasant and is uncovered until it enters the culvert at the end of Fifth Avenue and finally discharges into the Ouse at Lock Hill. Originally constructed as an agricultural drain it still functions as such, but in addition, in the village of Hook and in Thorntree Lane, both in the Rural Area, crude sewage enters the drain. This alone is an objectionable arrangement, but owing to the large volume of land water also entering the drain, the effects would hardly be noticeable, were it not for other circumstances, thus :— ‘The covered portion of the drain within the Borough from Fifth Avenue to Lock Hill is also a public sewer taking all the foul discharges from houses and business premises on its journey and discharging them into the river on the ebb. Twice each day the sewer outlet is closed and the sewage accumulates in the sewer backing up along its length and in consequence sewage which enters the culverted portion slowly flows in the reverse direction towards Hook, passing by the ends of Fifth Avenue and Marlborough Avenue, along the back of the houses being erected at present, along the back of Chiltern and Mount Pleasant Roads. This reverse action can be clearly seen at the proper state of the tide, as can the offensive matters flowing or rather drifting up and down this ditch in close proximity to the dwelling houses. As could only be expected the bottom and sides of the drain are coated with filthy, stinking black deposit which is nothing less than putrefying sewage. In short the drain is an open sewer and at some states of the tide no better than an open cesspool.’ The remedy in my opinion is to culvert the drain from the point where it enters the Borough to the point where it enters the existing culvert and this I most earnestly ask the

Committee to take into consideration. The existing state is totally opposed to all ideas of sanitary progress and is detrimental to the amenities of the houses close to the drain."

The Council, after considering this report, instructed the Borough Engineer to prepare detailed plans and estimates for the culverting of the drain for the whole of the length within the Borough and there at present the matter stands.

Sanitary Conveniences in Schools.

During the school summer holiday the conveniences at all schools were inspected and the minor defects found were brought to the attention of the Education Authority.

Common Lodging Houses.

The conditions are still the same as described in the Report for 1945, page 14.

Places of Public Entertainment.

With further reference to Pages 15, 16, 17 Annual Report 1945. The conditions at the Cinemas remain the same except that the Cinema Palace and the Carlton Theatre have been redecorated. The Crescent Hall has only been released by the Military Authorities but the owners are already planning to have the necessary improvements made. An additional W.C. has been provided at St. Paul's Hall. The W.C. at St. Mary's Hall, Parliament Street has been made to comply with the Building Bye Laws.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1946.

| Diseases. | | | | Total Notified | Removed to Hospital | Total Deaths |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Small Pox | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Scarlet Fever | ... | ... | ... | 28 | 23 | 0 |
| Diphtheria | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pneumonia | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 0 | 5 |
| Measles | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Whooping Cough | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Erysipelas | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Dysentery | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |

The total number of deaths from the seven principal Zymotic diseases, viz., Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Enteric and Diarrhoea (under two years) was 0.—another record.

GENERAL.

The year under review has been marked by an absence of infectious diseases, particularly Diphtheria which has been endemic since I was appointed: for the third year in succession there have been no deaths and no notifications of the disease were received.

This favourable result was not obtained until immunisation had become effective and while no doubt exists that inoculation has been the determining factor in abolishing the disease, doubtless other factors have contributed, e.g. improving housing conditions, making up of back streets, getting rid of the pail closets, establishment of Health Centres and more complete health visiting, etc. We cannot get rid of Diphtheria altogether but by inoculation epidemics of the disease can be prevented.

Scarlet Fever cases have run concurrently with Diphtheria and during the second half of the year very few cases were notified. Scarlet Fever has become a very mild disease.

There was an absence of Influenza and Measles epidemics but as Measles epidemics run in cycles one is now due.

Goole Isolation Hospital (Borough and Rural) Report for 1946.

| | <i>Patients</i> | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|----------------|--|--------------|--|
| | <i>Scarlet Fever</i> | | <i>Diphth- eria</i> | | <i>Tonsilli- tis</i> | | <i>Rubella</i> | | <i>Mumps</i> | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality During 1946.

| Age Periods | New Cases | | | | Deaths | | | |
|----------------|-------------|----|---------------------|----|-------------|----|---------------------|----|
| | Respiratory | | Non- Respiratory | | Respiratory | | Non- Respiratory | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 45 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 55 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 65 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 10 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 |

During the year there were 17 new cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified—five of these being Services Cases which must be included in our numbers—and 9 new cases of other forms of the disease, giving a total of 26 of all forms compared with 21 in 1945.

There were 6 deaths from the respiratory and 2 from other forms of the disease, making a total death rate of 0.42 per 1,000 persons living and 0.32 from the respiratory variety, compared with 0.61 and 0.39 in 1945.

The rate for England and Wales was 0.54.

In 1938 the tuberculosis death rate was 0.6 per 1,000 persons living.
 In 1939 the tuberculosis death rate was 0.77 per 1,000 persons living.
 In 1940 the tuberculosis death rate was 0.6 per 1,000 persons living.
 In 1941 the tuberculosis death rate was 0.65 per 1,000 persons living.
 In 1942 the tuberculosis death rate was 0.71 per 1,000 persons living.
 In 1943 the tuberculosis death rate was 0.91 per 1,000 persons living.
 In 1944 the tuberculosis death rate was 0.5 per 1,000 persons living.
 In 1945 the tuberculosis death rate was 0.61 per 1,000 persons living.
 In 1946 the tuberculosis death rate was 0.42 per 1,000 persons living.

The Non-tuberculosis respiratory death rate was 0.91.

VENEREAL DISEASE CLINIC.

The County Venereologist reports that there were 6 New Cases of Syphilis, 6 New Cases of Gonorrhoea and 14 Non Venereal Cases during the year.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Form M.C.W. 96.

1.—Number of births notified in the area served by the Council's Welfare Authority.

(a) Live births 414. (b) Still births 12. Total 426.

2.—Health Visiting.

(a) Number of Health Visitors employed at the end of the year.

(1) by the Council—2.

(2) by voluntary associations—0.

(b) Employment of whole-time services—whole-time.

(c) Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors.

(1) to expectant mothers, first visits 265. Total visits 482.

(2) to children under 1 year, first visits 426. Total visits 3633.

(3) to children 1 to 5 years. Total visits 2473.

3.—Infant Welfare Centres.

(a) Number maintained by the Council, December, 1946. 2.

(b) Number maintained by voluntary associations 0.

(c) Total number of children under 5 years who first attended at the Centres during the year who on the date of their first attendance were :—

(1) under 1 year—286. (2) over 1 year—5.

(d) Total number of children under 5 years who attended at the Centres during the year and who, at the end of the year were:—

(1) under 1 year—245. (2) over 1 year—191.

4.—Ante-natal and Post-natal Services.

(1) Number provided and maintained by the Council.

Ante-natal—1. Post-natal—1.

(2) Total number of women who attended.

Ante-natal—245. Post-natal—4.

5.—Maternity Homes and Hospital provided by the Council.

(1) Number provided by the Council—1.

Number of maternity beds—10.

Total number of women admitted—172.

Number of these women admitted from the Council area—144.

Number of beds reserved for expectant mothers in need of hospital treatment—0.

(2) Number of local women sent by the Council to Maternity Institution other than the above—15.

Names of institutions to which sent :—

Leeds Maternity Hospital—14.

Wakefield County Hospital—1.

6.—Maternal Deaths.

- (1) Number of women who died in, or in consequence of, childbirth in the area during the year—0.

7.—Illegitimate Children.

- (1) Have the Council appointed a social worker?—No.
 (2) If not what arrangements have been made for this work to be undertaken?—Normal supervision by the Health Visitors.
 (3) Mother and Baby Homes provided by the Council—None.

8.—Home Helps.

- (1) Is a Home Help Scheme in operation?—Yes.
 (2) How many Home Helps are employed—1.
 (a) whole-time—0.
 (b) part-time—1.
 (3) In how many cases were Home Helps provided under the above arrangements during the year?—9.

9.—Care of Premature Infants.

- (a) The number of premature babies notified during the year whose mother is normally resident in the Councils area—14.
 (b) Has a special form of transport for the conveyance of these infants to hospital been provided?—No.
 (c) What arrangements have been made between the hospitals and the Welfare Authority to insure the follow-up of the infants on discharge?—Regular supervision by the Health Visitors.
 (d) The total number of premature babies notified during 1946 who were born :—
 (1) at home—10.
 (2) in hospital or nursing home—4.
 (e) The number of those born at home :—
 (1) who were nursed entirely at home—9.
 (2) who died during the first 24 hours—2.
 (3) who survived at the end of one month—5.
 (f) The number of those born in hospital or nursing home :—
 (1) who died during the first 24 hours—1.
 (2) who survived at the end of one month—3.

10.—Infectious Diseases.

| | (1) | (2) | (3) |
|----------------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| | Ophthalmia N. | Pemphigus | Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia |
| Domiciliary | | | |
| Number Notified | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Number Visited | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Number home nursed | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Number removed to Hospital | 1 | 0 | 0 |

Number in which :—

- (a) vision was unimpaired—1. (b) vision was impaired—0.
 (c) vision was lost—0. (d) patient died—0.
 (e) still under treatment at the end of year—1

11.—Child Life Protection.

- (a) Receiving children under nine for reward apart from their parents at the end of the year—1.
- (b) Number of children under nine :—
 - (1) received during the year—2.
 - (2) at the end of the year—1.
 - (3) who died during the year—0.
 - (4) on whom inquests were held—0.
- (c) The number of foster mothers included above—1.
- (d) Number of Child Protection Visitors at the end of year :—
 - (1) Health Visitors—1.

Thanks are due to Mrs. Windle and Nurse Houghton for their attendances at the Centres, also Mrs. Smith, and the Ladies of the Rotary Club.

12.—Immunisation Clinic.

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| Number of Sessions | 55 |
| Number of complete injections :— | |
| To children under 5 years | 234 |
| To children over 5 years | 14 |
| One injection only | 6 |
| Booster doses | 49 |
| Schick Test | 3 |
| Number of incomplete injections | 18 |

Form M.C.W. 96A.**MATERNITY HOME.**

1. Name and address of Institution. Maternity Home, 161, Boothferry Road, Goole.
- 1a. Whether Municipal or Voluntary. Municipal.
2. Number of maternity beds in the Institution (exclusive of isolation and labour beds) at the 31st December, 1946.—10.
- 2a. Number of beds, if any, included under item 2 which have been reserved for expectant mothers in need of hospital treatment—0.
3. Number of maternity cases admitted during the year—172.
- 3a. Number of women treated during the year in the ante-natal beds shown against item 2a. (These women should be included also against item 3)—0.
- 3b. Average duration of stay of expectant mothers in the ante-natal beds shown against item 2a.—0.
4. Average duration of stay of cases in the lying in wards.—13 days.
5. Number of cases delivered by :—
 - (a) Midwives—157,
 - (b) Doctors—15,

6. Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency—57.
7. Number of cases admitted after delivery—0.
8. Number of cases notified as :—
 - (a) puerperal fever—0.
 - (b) puerperal pyrexia—1.
9. Number of cases of pemphigus neonatorum—0.
10. (a) Number of infants who have at any time received a supplementary or complementary feed while in the Institution (excluding those given during the first three or four days while breast feeding is being established)—10.
 (b) Number of Infants wholly breastfed on leaving the Institution—158.
11. (a) Number of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum—0.
 (b) Result of treatment in each case—0.
12. (a) Number of maternal deaths—0.
 (b) Cause of death in each case—0.
13. (a) Number of stillbirths—3.
 (b) Cause in each case, and results of post-mortem examination (if obtainable)—
 Macerated—2. Cause not known—1.
14. (a) Number of infants deaths within 10 days of birth—4.
 (b) Cause of death in each case, and results of post-mortem examination (if obtainable)—
 (1) Prematurity.
 (2) Failure of lung expansion.
 (3) Cardiac.
 (4) Spina Bifida.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

TABLE C.

YEAR 1946.

BOROUGH OF GOOLE SANITARY DISTRICT.

NUISANCE INSPECTIONS.

Total No. of Inspections made in 1946 for Nuisances only—311.
(not including Housing Inspections).

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-------------------------|-----|
| Nuisances found in 1946 | 287 | Total needing abatement | 328 |
| Nuisances in hand, end of 1945 | 41 | Abated during 1946 | 293 |

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| Outstanding end of 1946 | 35 |
|-------------------------|----|

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|---------------|---------|
| Notices served, Informal ... | 566 | Complied with | ... 529 |
| Notices served, Statutory... | 6 | Complied with | ... 6 |

Total number of Summonses or other legal proceedings—Nil.

| Regulated Buildings, Trades, &c. | No. in District. | No. on Register | Total No of inspec- tions made | General Con- ditions | Legal Proceedings (if any) |
|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Common Lodging Houses | 3 | 3 | 79 | Fairly Satisfactory | None |
| Houses let in Lodgings | 1 | 0 | 4 | do. | |
| Canal Boats ... | Admin't' r'd by Hull & Goole Port Health Authority | | | | |
| Knackers' Yards ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Tents, Vans and Sheds | 1 | 1 | 3 | Satisfactory | None |
| Offensive Trades ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |

Have the Council declared any other processes to be offensive trades?—No.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Particulars of any sewer extensions during 1946—Sewerage laid for new houses on the Mount Pleasant Estate, Goole.

Details of any portion of district still requiring :—

(a) Sewering—Nil.

(b) Improvement of defective sewers—Nil.

No. of houses not connected to sewers—Nil.

Sewage Disposal Works.

Particulars of any extensions made during 1946—Nil.

Any inadequacy of sewage disposal works ?—No.

Any complaints from West Riding Rivers Board ?—No.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

No. of privies with open middens—Nil. No. of Pail or Tub Closets—169. No. of Privies with covered middens—Nil. No. of Water Closets 5974. Waste Water Closets—Nil. No. of Privies reconstructed during 1946 :— (a) as w.c.'s.—Nil. (b) Other No. of closets, other than privies reconstructed during 1946 as w.c.'s.—Nil. No. of additional Closets provided for old property in 1946 as (a)

w.c.'s.—Nil. (b) other—Nil. No. of closets constructed during 1946 for new houses (a) w.c.'s.—60. (b) other—Nil. Total number of closets in District—6153. Percentage of closets on water carriage system—97%. Any special action being taken by Council to secure conversion of privies, waste water closets and pails to w.c. system. If so, what? Contribution towards the cost of conversions as provided by Public Health Act, 1936.

SCAVENGING.

Is public scavenging in operation throughout the whole district? Yes. If not, is it in operation in any part of the area,? If so, please specify part or parts—All. How is refuse disposed of?

Tipping—100%. If tipping is in operation is it on the controlled system?—Yes. Total annual cost of collection and disposal of refuse £

Particulars of any extension or improvement in the service during the year—None.

WATER SUPPLY.

Source of supply—Wells and Boreholes at Pollington. By whom distributed—Corporation. No. of dwelling houses on public supply—5700. No. of dwelling houses not on public supply—Nil. Total No. of dwelling houses in district—5700. Any extension of supply during the year—No. Has supply been satisfactory?—Yes. (a) In quality—Yes. (b) In quantity—Yes. No. of examinations made during the year (a) Chemical—12. Result—Satisfactory. (b) Bacteriological—14. Result—Satisfactory. Have any supplies been restricted or closed, if so, where?—No.

MILK SUPPLY.

No. of milk samples taken by officers of your Authority for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 1933—41. No. found adulterated—2. No. of prosecutions—2. No. of samples of ordinary milk taken by officers of Local Authority for:—(a) Methylene blue test—277. (b) Presence of tuberculosis—277. Any special examination of milk for dirt, e.g. sedimentation test?—No. Any instance of disease attributed to milk during 1946—No. No. of cowkeepers in district—3. No. registered—3. Total No. of cowsheds—3. Total No. of of milk cows—15. Total No. of milk farms inspected during the year—3. Total No. of cowsheds inspected—3. No. of wholesale traders registered—2. No. of retail milk sellers registered—22. Have any retailers been removed from the register?—No.

Observations as to structural conditions, cleanliness and methods of production and handling of milk—Generally satisfactory.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-46.

No. Licences in force in area for:—

- | | |
|--|------|
| (a) Production of "Tuberculin Tested" milk | Nil. |
| (b) Production of "Accredited" Milk | Nil. |
| (c) In respect of Pasteurising plants | 1 |

Designated milk samples obtained by officers of your Authority and examined bacteriologically:—

| | No. satis- factory. | No. unsat- isfactory. | Total. |
|--|------------------------|--------------------------|--------|
| (a) Production of "Tuberculin Tested" milk | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| (b) Production of "Accredited" milk | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| (c) In respect of Pasteurising plants | 83 | 5 | 88 |
| (d) No. of Licences in force for bottling "Tuberculin Tested" or "Accredited" milk, other than at place of production—Nil, | | | |

ICE CREAM.

No. of premises registered under Sec. 14, Food & Drugs Act, 1938—3.
 No. of inspections made—23. No. of samples submitted for bacteriological examination, with results:—Satisfactory—4. Unsatisfactory—Nil. Indicate briefly any further action in respect of above—Nil.
 Any action taken under Sections 16 and 37 Food & Drugs Act, 1938?—Nil.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Any public abattoir in district?—Yes.

Total No. of private slaughterhouses—1, made up of 0 registered, and 1 licensed for horses only. No. unsatisfactory either as regards structure, position or in other respects—1. No. of times each slaughterhouse inspected—426 and 237. Total inspections—663. No. of seizures of unsound food—Nil. Total weight—0. No. of prosecutions—Nil.

OTHER FOODS.

No. of samples (other than milk) taken by officers of L.A. for examination under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938—Nil. No. found adulterated—Nil. No. of prosecutions—Nil. No. of bakehouses in district—19. Total inspections—45. Are any of bakehouses underground, if so, how many—1.

SCHOOLS.

Statutory Medical Inspection is carried out by the County Education Authority in most of the Districts, but that does not relieve the M.O.H. of his duties in regard to sanitation and the prevention of infectious outbreaks in connection with Schools.

No. of schools in District—7. No. visited by M.O.H.—7. Action taken—Nil. Schools closed by M.O.H.—Nil. General Sanitary Conditions satisfactory, except sanitary conveniences at Pasture Road School—inadequate and unsatisfactory.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No. of smoke observations each of 30 minutes duration taken during 1946—7. No. of above showing excessive emission of black smoke—2. No. of cautions issued—2. No. of statutory notices issued—Nil. No. of prosecutions—Nil.

SHOPS ACT, 1934, Sections 10 and 13 (3).

No. of visits paid under above Act during 1946—11.
 Unsatisfactory conditions found—2. Remedied—2.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS, etc.

No in district—1.

Is this class of dwelling showing signs of increase—No.

Have Council made byelaws under Section 268 (4), Public Health Act, 1936—No.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

Are there in the District :—

Any public swimming baths or pools—Yes.

Any privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public—No.

If so, give brief particulars of each and state what action is taken to ensure satisfactory condition of the water—Chlorination—Filtration—

tion—Aeration. Any samples of bath waters examined in 1946, apart from samples submitted to the County Bacteriological Laboratory. If so, please give particulars—No.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Diseases specially prevalent in 1946—No.

Any disease specially added to notifiable list—No.

Any influences threatening the health of of the District—No.

MORTUARIES

What accommodation—

(a) for accidents—4.

(b) for infectious cases other than at hospital—1.

(c) for other cases—4.

(d) for post mortem examinations—P.M. Room.

Any suggestions by M.O.H.—No.

SANITARY STAFF.

What is the present Annual Salary of the M.O.H.—£285.

Name of Sanitary Inspector—Robert Oxen Black.

Annual Salary as Sanitary Inspector—£540.

Other Appointments held—Shops and Petroleum Inspector.

Salary for such other appointments—£10.

Any Additional or Assistant Sanitary Inspectors—Two.

Is Staff sufficient—Yes.

Does M.O.H. receive copies of Memos. and Circulars distributed by Ministry of Health—Yes.

SPECIAL REPORTS AND INVESTIGATIONS ON ANY SUBJECTS. Nil.

SUPPLEMENTARY REMARKS as to Sanitary requirements of District, suggestions of M.O.H., and extended notes on any of the foregoing entries. Any suggestions as to need for County Clinics or Dispensaries, or as to existing Clinics or Dispensaries—Nil.

METEOROLOGY.

RAINFALL and SHADE TEMPERATURES recorded at GOOLE in the County of York.

1946.

Rain gauge :—Diameter of funnel at top: 5 inches.

Height of top above ground: 1 foot.

Height of ground above mean sea level: 18 feet.

Mr. D. C. Spink, the Resident Agent of the Aire and Calder Navigation, has kindly furnished me with the following particulars :—

RAINFALL.

| | | | No of days Total with .01 in. or Inches more recorded. | | | Greatest fall in 24 hours Inches. |
|-----------|-----|-----|--|-----|-----|--|
| January | ... | ... | 1.95 | ... | 17 | .43 |
| February | ... | ... | 2.53 | ... | 17 | 1.03 |
| March | ... | ... | 1.01 | ... | 11 | .31 |
| April | ... | ... | 1.16 | ... | 9 | .46 |
| May | ... | ... | 1.15 | ... | 13 | .22 |
| June | ... | ... | 2.16 | ... | 16 | .42 |
| July | ... | ... | 2.05 | ... | 14 | .71 |
| August | ... | ... | 4.18 | ... | 20 | .90 |
| September | ... | ... | 3.56 | ... | 21 | .87 |
| October | ... | ... | .64 | ... | 8 | .19 |
| November | ... | ... | 4.61 | ... | 23 | .75 |
| December | ... | ... | 2.24 | ... | 20 | .45 |
| | | | 27.24 | | 189 | |

Average rainfall for past 33 years :—25.22 ins.

SHADE TEMPERATURES.

| | | | Maximum reading during month. deg. | Minimum reading during month. deg. | Mean monthly tempera- ture. deg. |
|-----------|-----|-----|--|--|--|
| January | ... | ... | 53 | 24 | 39 |
| February | ... | ... | 55 | 27 | 43 |
| March | ... | ... | 67 | 29 | 44 |
| April | ... | ... | 74 | 38 | 52.5 |
| May | ... | ... | 67 | 37 | 53 |
| June | ... | ... | 77 | 47 | 58.5 |
| July | ... | ... | 83 | 51 | 64 |
| August | ... | ... | 76 | 50 | 60 |
| September | ... | ... | 73 | 46 | 58 |
| October | ... | ... | 70 | 35 | 51.5 |
| November | ... | ... | 66 | 37 | 47 |
| December | ... | ... | 49 | 24 | 39 |

